

NEW YORK HERALD.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome street.—HALLS.

NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway opposite New York Hotel.—GAYETY, OR BALLOON.

GERMAN THEATRE, No. 216 Broadway.—LOU BRUNN.

STEINWART CONCERT ROOMS, Fourteenth street, near BATTERY.

EDWARD MOLLERHAUSEN'S MUSICAL CONCERTS, 20 Broadway.—FOURTH CLASSICAL MATINEE AT 2 P. M.

DODDINGTON'S HALL, 200 Broadway.—PROFESSOR HARTZ WILL PERFORM HIS MIRACLES.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 55 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.—THE MINSTRELS' ENTERTAINMENT, SUNDAY, MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, No. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth street.—BOWEN'S MINSTRELS.—CHRISTIAN MINSTRELS, BROADWAY, 20 ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON.

KELLY & LORON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway.—IN THREE SONGS, DANCES, ECCECITATIONS, AC.—THE LONG AND SHORT STRIKE.—DOMESTIC HALL.

TONY PARTON'S OPERA HOUSE, 21 Bowery.—COMO TONIGHT.—THE OLYMPIAN MINSTRELS, DIRECTOR, AC.—THE FORTY FIVE, Matinee at 2 o'clock.

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, at Mechanics Hall, 472 Broadway.—A VARIETY OF LIGHT AND LAMBEAU ENTERTAINMENTS, COME OF BALLY, 20, NEW YORK, ON BROAD ALIVE.

MR. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—AMERICAN TROUPE.

BOULET'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—THEOPHAN MINSTRELS, BROADWAY, AND FANTASIES.

SEAFARER'S OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg.—THEOPHAN MINSTRELS, BROADWAY, AND FANTASIES.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—Lectures with the OLYMPIAN MINSTRELS, COME OF BALLY, 20, NEW YORK, ON BROAD ALIVE.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, November 7, 1866.

THE NEWS.

THE ELECTIONS.

The election in the city passed off very quietly yesterday.

There were but few drunken men on the streets,

although the barrooms were generally open. The vote

polled was unusually large, Hoffman receiving a majority

of over 40,000 votes. Messrs. Fox, Morrissey, Stewart,

Chandler, Brooks and Wood are the Congressmen elect from

the Congressional districts in this county. Mrs. Stanton

received eight votes. In Brooklyn the four democratic

candidates for Congress—Tabor, Barnes, Hunter and

Robinson—are elected. In the interior the republican

vote seems to have rapidly cut down the immense demo-

cratic majority in this city, and Fenton will probably be

re-elected by from five to eight thousand majority.

The returns of election from the various States are, of

course, incomplete. Maryland has undoubtedly been

carried by the conservatives, Baltimore giving them

about 1,200 majority. In Wisconsin the republican ma-

jority is 18,000. All the republican candidates for Con-

gress are elected except one, Eldridge, democ-

rat, having been returned in the Fourth dis-

trict. Massachusetts, Kansas and Missouri have

all gone strongly republican, and the indications

are that Michigan, Illinois, Minnesota and Nevada will

follow suit. The republicans have carried New Jersey

probably in both branches of the Legislature.

EUROPE.

By the Atlantic cable we have a news report dated

yesterday evening, November 6.

The plan of reform of the Austrian army includes a

universal liability to service in the ranks and the use of

breach loading arms for the soldiers.

Prussia has relieved her military hold on Saxony.

A vessel named the General Sherman, formerly trading

under the American flag in China, had forty per-

sons murdered on board, by the natives of Corea, when

she laid anchor.

Spain denies that she has entered into a treaty with

Brazil against Paraguay.

Cotton was quite active in Liverpool yesterday morn-

ing, with middling uplands at fifteen and one-eighth

pence. Broadstuffs were easy. Pork tended down-

ward.

Consols closed at 89½, for money, in London yester-

day. American five-twenty were at 85½.

By Guard steamship Java, at Halifax yesterday, we

received a telegraphic news report with special des-

patches placed on board at Queenstown, by our agent,

containing very interesting details of our cable advices

to the 28th of October.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The abdication of Maximilian was officially confirmed

by letters received by Secretary Seward yesterday from

the United States Consul in Vera Cruz.

The steamship Manhattan, from Havana on the 1st

instant, arrived at this port yesterday. Our thanks are

due the purser for prompt delivery of our despatches.

The news is unimportant. Leresundi's successor was ex-

pected daily, and Leresundi himself had determined to

leave the island on the 15th, whether the new Captain

General had arrived at that time or not. Our Mexican

despatches via Havana confirm the report of Maxi-

milian's sudden departure for Orizaba.

News from China has been received to September 1.

The federal of Captain Townsend, of the United States

steamer Wachusett was largely attended by officials and

private gentlemen. Twenty Chinese perished by the

burning of the steamer Hungary. The insurance still

exists and the risk only await the return of the rainy

season to assume the offensive.

Wendell Phillips made a speech last night at Music

Hall, Boston, on the subject of "The Swindling Cou-

gress." He abused Grant, Sherman and nearly every

public man for the present state of affairs in the country,

and warmly congratulated the Bostonians on having re-

turned a negro candidate to the Legislature.

The Grand Equal Rights League of colored men held

their second session in Indianapolis yesterday. A com-

mittee was appointed to memorialize the Legislature

in behalf of negro suffrage and delegates were appointed to

the National Convention of colored men at Washington.

A woman was found dead in a shanty on the corner of

First Avenue and Forty-ninth street yesterday morning,

and her husband, John Towens, was arrested on sus-

picion of having committed the deed.

The 29th inst. has been appointed a day of thank-

sgiving in Ohio.

Simson Draper died at his residence in Whitehouse, I.

I., yesterday morning.

Dr. J. R. Wilmer is to be consecrated Bishop of Louisi-

ana, in place of Leonidas Polk, who was killed at At-

tanta.

The American bark Pacific, of Sag Harbor, New York,

was totally wrecked at Behring's Island, in the Pacific

Ocean, on the 24th of July. All hands were saved.

The Health Officer of Cincinnati reports seventeen hun-

dred deaths by cholera, and four thousand cases in the

total in that city thus far. During the month of October

there were four hundred and forty-one deaths by cholera,

and the average per day is now about fifteen.

Governor Throckmorton's special message to the Texas

Legislature asks that a resolution be passed pledging the

State authorities to protect the life and property of all

citizens, without regard to political sentiment, and sug-

gests that negro testimony be admitted in all cases in the

courts.

The fine steamship Eagle, Captain M. R. Greene, will

sail presently at three P. M. to-day, from pier No. 4

North river, for Havana, Cuba. The mails will close at

the Post Office at half past five P. M.

The steamship London, Captain Hovey, belonging to

C. H. Mallory & Co.'s Texas line, now bound for pier 20

East river, will positively sail about five P. M. to-day for

Galveston, Texas, with passengers and a full freight.

The stock market was dull but firm yesterday. Gold

closed at 147½ & ¾.

Business was moderate yesterday in nearly all its

branches. There was but little speculative feeling ap-

parent, speculators being in most cases apprehensive of

a recession in gold. Imported goods were generally

quiet and steady, while domestic merchandise was

irregular. On "Change flour was dull and a shade advanc-

ing. Wheat opened firmer, but closed dull and heavy. Corn

was dull and heavy. Oats were unchanged. Pork was

irregular. Beef was steady, while lard was dull and

heavy. Whiskey was nominally unchanged. Freight

duty was

Yesterday's Elections.—The City and State of New York.

The returns received of yesterday's State elections, beyond this commonwealth westward, up to the hour of our going to press, are too meagre for any special notice, except that they have gone overwhelmingly for the republicans, somewhat after the style of Massachusetts. The results in this city, and throughout the State, in opposition to the city, are very extraordinary and somewhat astounding. Over forty-six thousand majority for Hoffman in the city, or a gain of some nine thousand on the Presidential majority of General McClellan, is, indeed, an astonishing achievement; while in the steady gains of Fenton throughout the State upon his vote of 1864 the republicans have evidently overtopped the tremendous gains of the "unfettered" in their metropolitan strongholds.

As to the city democratic majorities may appear, however, they may be readily accounted for. The obnoxious legislation at Albany last winter against the powerful liquor interests rallied the liquor dealers, wholesale and retail, from whiskey down to lager beer, Americans, Irish, Germans—men, in short, of every nationality—en masse against Fenton and the republicans. Then there were the powerful combinations of the Corporation "ring," and the Custom House, Post Office, &c., all working in the same direction, and producing, but on a larger scale, similar results in favor of the democrats to those of October in the cities of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. But the solid front of the liquor dealers, more than all other combinations, contributed to this city's startling majority for Hoffman.

Throughout the State, beyond Spuyten Duyvil creek, the great national question of the constitutional amendment has eclipsed all other issues and carried everything before it, even to the burying, as it appears from the returns before us, of all the great majorities of Hoffman on this island and its immediate surroundings. The democrats (including Mr. Brooks, elected by an overwhelming vote over Colonel Cannon and Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton) gain three members of Congress in this city, but will probably lose two or three in the interior. In the other States electing members of Congress yesterday, excepting Maryland, the republicans, as it appears, hold their ground firmly, so that the issue between Congress and the administration may be considered as decisively settled in favor of Congress and its plan of Southern restoration. In conclusion, if Hoffman, with forty-six thousand majority in this city, is swamped in the State, as the returns so far indicate, the "ring" we may say, has fought its battle of Petersburg, and will be compelled to capitulate to a reorganization of the city government on a responsible system of checks and balances before the end of the winter.

The Force of a Mexican Empire.—Esk Maximilian.

The flight of Maximilian from Mexico, like the capture of Jeff Davis in petticoats, gives a ridiculous termination to a very interesting historical episode. To take advantage of our civil war, establish a foreign empire in Mexico, regenerate the Latin race, collect vast amounts of gold and silver for the French treasury, and delight the French people by showing them a splendid military expedition which more than paid its expenses, was really a grand Napoleonic idea. Although Americans have been opposed to the empire from the outset and rejoice that the farce is over, still they cannot help admiring the boldness and originality of the French Emperor's scheme. The selection of Maximilian as the Mexican Emperor was also a shrewd piece of diplomacy, all circumstances considered; but if Napoleon had been wise enough to foresee the triumph of the Union arms in our late struggle, he would either have abandoned his project altogether or else have chosen a native Mexican, instead of Maximilian, as his imperial tool, thus avoiding any conflict with our Monroe doctrine and basing his action upon the right of the people to alter their own form of government. However, it is too late now to speculate upon what might have been. Napoleon's idea was a brilliant one, but it has proved impracticable, and with his usual good sense the French Emperor quietly withdraws his troops and his puppet and gracefully yields to the United States the management of affairs upon this continent.

But although we may admire the breadth and the cleverness of Napoleon's scheme, we cannot deny that Maximilian's attempt to put it into practical execution was a mere farce, relieved only by the graces, the virtues and the misfortunes of Carlotta, and ending, like all farces, with the ignominious and laughable exit of the low comedian. When Maximilian came to Mexico he was singularly in earnest. One would have thought that he expected to found an empire that would outlast the day of judgment. He resigned all his hereditary rights to the crown of Austria, and cut himself off, so far as was possible, from everything connected with the Old World. He tried to persuade himself and his people that he was a Mexican. He sported a Mexican style of costume. In his speeches and proclamations he spoke of "our" history and "our" heroes—meaning those of the Mexican people—as if he had been to the man born. Quietly ignoring Juarez, Santa Anna and the Mexican republic, he professed to regard himself as the direct successor of Yrribide, and in order to link himself still more closely to Mexican traditions, he arranged that a lineal descendant of Yrribide should be his heir in case he should die without issue. This was all very pretty, very dramatic and very romantic; but unfortunately the world refused to believe it real. It was just like a scene at the theatre, which seems quite like reality, but which everybody knows is mere mummery. Maximilian dressed his part well and played it with a great show of earnestness; but he never could persuade either the Mexicans or the rest of mankind that he was anything more than an actor and his empire anything more than a theatrical sham.

And now the farce is over. At a hint from the United States Napoleon has rung down the curtain. When it rises once more we shall have a very different sort of performance, with Sherman and Bazaine, Campbell and Castelnau, Juarez and Ortega as the leading actors. Meanwhile it is impossible not to pity poor little Maximilian, who packs his portmanteau in a hurry and steals away to Vera Cruz by

cross roads and a roundabout route, his heart almost broken at his own disgrace, the loss of his empire and the illness of his wife. He did his best in the imperial rôle, but the audience himed him instead of applauding and the management stopped the supplies. Until the very last moment he kept up the pretence of prosperous royalty. His last circular announced that his empire was peaceful and his subjects happy and contented. How grimly Napoleon must have smiled as he read those words and compared them with Carlotta's fearful story. But at length even Maximilian saw that the farce was played out and had ceased to be either interesting or amusing. He learned from a reliable source that Castelnau was on his way to the capital with orders that the government should be handed over to Marshal Bazaine. Rallying the poor remains of his former dignity, Maximilian refused to await Castelnau's arrival, refused to meet him on the road and declared that whatever was to be done he would do without orders from anybody. Thereupon he appointed Bazaine as regent, announced that he was going to Orizaba, so as to be nearer to Vera Cruz and the European news, and then he and his personal retinue stole silently away, leaving the crown, the sceptre, the *sombrero*, the royal robes, the *pouchon* and all the paraphernalia of the empire behind, like a troupe of Thespians sneaking out of a country town where their efforts had been unappreciated and their wardrobe seized by the landlord. In history, in poetry, in romance and in the drama the attempt to establish a foreign empire in Mexico may become a favorite and picturesque theme; but Maximilian's inglorious exit has greatly injured the effectiveness of the subject. Had he abdicated months ago, like a statesman, or had he insisted upon being assassinated, like a hero, it would have been much better for future authors and his own reputation.

NAPOLEON AND THE COMING REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.—In the latest budget of news from Spain is the announcement that the government contemplates a *coup d'état*. This news is not altogether intelligible except in view of the fact, that there is a serious popular revolution on foot of which there can be very little doubt. But what a *coup d'état* can accomplish in the present condition of things is not very apparent. It is not at all unlikely that Napoleon is at the bottom of the revolutionary movement in Spain. Defeated in his plans to obtain certain advantages in Central Europe by the war so abruptly terminated in favor of a concentrated power in Germany, it would be in keeping with his far-seeing policy to establish a unity of the Latin race—his doomed favorite dream—in the southwestern part of Europe, as an offset to the combination of the Teutonic element which Prussia has so adroitly effected in the unification of Protestant Germany. The question of diverse religions may possibly not enter directly into the ideas of Napoleon with regard to his Spanish policy, but that it has some influence upon it can readily be conceived. The late war has not only resulted in centering vast powers in Prussia as an organizer of a potent political element in Central Europe, but it has paved the way for alliances with Russia which are already on foot, the danger of which Napoleon does not fail to observe.

Therefore it is that he favors and secretly assists the union of Spain and Portugal as one sovereignty. The removal of the elder branch of the Bourbons now ruling in Spain, and the elevation of the Braganza family to the throne of a new empire, comprising the whole peninsula—in fact a new Iberian kingdom—allied to France and embracing, in connection with Italy, a great Latin Power in Southern Europe, capable of counterbalancing the new and unforeseen combinations which the sagacity of Bismarck, aided by events which are the natural sequence of a successful war, placed Prussia in a position to make those favorable alliances that menace the future peace of France and tend to destroy the ambitious projects of the French Emperor. Viewed in this light the revolutionary movements in Spain become intelligible.

THE ENGLISH ARISTOCRACY AND AMERICAN CORRUPTION.—We see that the organ of the ruling classes in England indulges in a fling at the corruption of our State and city governments, in order to base upon it an argument against the further extension of political power to the masses in that country. The day has gone by when such reasoning could be of any avail. The war through which we have just passed has divested it of even the shadow of plausibility. It has shown the world that whatever may be the defects of our governmental system, it is superior to any now existing or that has ever been devised. No other people would have made the sacrifices for their institutions that we have done for ours. We did so because we entertained a profound conviction that under no other form of government could we enjoy the same amount of prosperity and happiness. Political corruption no doubt prevails among us, but it is an incident of all social systems and not as a peculiar feature of our condition. Besides, in the form in which it manifests itself, it is incapable of working much harm. Englishmen can't appreciate the fact that the picking and stealing which prevail under a monarchical are very different from those which are practised under a republican form of government. In Great Britain and European countries generally the thieving is one sided. The ruling classes have it all to themselves, and the poor man rarely or ever gets a nibble at the public crib. Here we take our turn. We know that if our political rivals have the opportunity to-day we shall have it to-morrow, and we don't want to upset every thing in order to anticipate our chances. This is the philosophy of the whole thing compressed into a nutshell. In it will be found the secret of the superior force and stability of our institutions.

THE ALLIES DEFEATED IN PARAGUAY.—The allied troops of Brazil, Uruguay and the Argentine Confederation have met with nothing but disaster since they crossed the Paraguay river in pursuit of the forces of the Dictator Lopez. Their original overwhelmingly large army has been reduced by disease in the swamps of the lower Parana and in the various hard fought but indecisive battles before forts Humaita and Curupaity. The late battle, fought on September 22, before the latter works, was a positive and damaging defeat for the allies. Their army was driven back with heavy slaughter and almost their entire fleet disabled and forced to retire. The present condition of the allied army, and what is more important, allied finances, do not

promise an early advance against the formidable defenses of the Paraguays; and the best advice we can offer them is to abandon their invasion, forego their unrepentant designs against their weak but stubborn little neighbor, cancel the secret treaty which designed the spoliation of Bolivia and commence a new career of prosperity by inaugurating a permanent peace.

The New York Associated Press.—The Reform in its Management.

Seventeen years ago there was no such organization in existence as the New York Associated Press, and the papers of this city depended each upon its own enterprise and liberality in obtaining early and important news. At that time, as many of our present readers will remember, the HERALD held the same advanced position it now holds in the rivalry of the press, and was accustomed to beat all the old fogey journals out of sight, day after day, in laying news before the public. The HERALD then had its own steamer plying to intercept the foreign steamships and its own special correspondents scattered all over the country, forwarding intelligence to New York as speedily as the means of communication would allow. The other journals strove to compete with the HERALD for the foreign news, and at last an association was formed for the collection of ship news alone, to be used in common by the members, so as to save the large outlay occasioned by rivalry and competition. After a short time the association was extended to cover telegraphic and general news from every portion of the country, and by this means all intelligence of interest was concentrated in New York. The papers of other cities, seeing the great advantage of the association, soon applied for permission to use its news, and were allowed to do so on very liberal terms, the cost to them bearing no comparison to the expense to the association. The control of the business of the association was placed in the hands of an executive committee chosen from its members, and an agent was appointed, at a weekly salary, whose duty it was to receive and make manifold copies of all telegraphic communications and to transmit such copies to the newspaper offices entitled to receive them. The agent was also required to attend to the payment of the accounts and to perform such other duties as the executive committee might direct.

A person named D. H. Craig, a practical printer from Nova Scotia, who was supposed to be familiar with newspaper matters, was appointed to the position of agent, and for a time filled it acceptably and was regarded by the executive committee as a faithful man, willing to earn his weekly salary by the diligent discharge of his duties. But after having been for some years in the service of the association, he mistook or abused his position and arrogated to himself powers and duties which belonged to the executive committee. For a long time the association overlooked this conduct and continued to employ Craig as their agent; but having at last occasion to believe that improper use was made of their news for trading and speculative purposes, they dismissed him from their service. After a brief period, thinking his removal might have taught him prudence, the association restored him to office. Their indulgence was, unfortunately, misplaced. The business was conducted more satisfactorily for a time, but it was soon found that Craig was at his old tricks. He had endeavored to impress the country press and agents with the idea that he was the autocrat of the association and possessed of all authority and power, instead of being only a business agent hired by the association for certain specified duties. It again became evident that he had abused his position in several ways and that the business of the association was being very badly managed. When the Atlantic cable was laid no arrangements were made for obtaining the foreign news. For some weeks the papers were without any cable reports, and would probably be without them to-day had not the HERALD obtained special despatches at an enormous outlay and thus compelled the association to act in the matter.

There were other reasons for complaint against the agent, and the newspaper readers, as well as the proprietors, had good cause to demand a change. The association therefore held a meeting the day before yesterday and removed Craig and appointed a new agent. No other changes have been made, and all the persons employed as local agents in other places will continue to discharge their duties and will send their reports to the present agent, Mr. Simonton. We hope that under the new arrangement the business will be done better and that there will be no further cause of complaint on the part of the association or of those who get the news through that organization. For some time past it has been impossible to trust to the reports of the Associated Press, and if a paper has desired correct reports it has been compelled to send special reporters everywhere, thus duplicating its expenses. Now that Craig has been removed we trust all this will be thoroughly reformed.

THE REBEL LEADERS OPPOSING THE TRUE INTERESTS OF THE SOUTH.—A number of the old time politicians of the South, anxious to secure for a longer period their fast falling tenure of political power and patronage, have been pushing themselves forward and are advising the Southern people not to accept the constitutional amendment. Wade Hampton, Governor Orr and Perry of South Carolina, Wise of Virginia, Worth of North Carolina, Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia, Corvallis Humphreys of Mississippi, Throckmorton of Texas and Patton of Alabama, besides many less distinguished and less influential men, have been uttering this foolish advice. These and such men of the old class as those who so long misruled the South are excluded from office and placed in the background of politics by the provisions of the amendment, and it is not very natural that they should wish to see it adopted, even though it should reconstruct the South, restore the Union and benefit the Southern masses. They have no higher purpose than the reconstruction of their party, not that of the country. They seek not their country's good, but their own advancement, and care not to see the South restored to its privileges unless they can be restored to their old positions of power and patronage. They have not the advancement, enlightenment or good, in any sense, of the Southern people at heart, and ought to be at once put down by them as charlatans who are again endeavoring to mislead them against their true interests.

NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 6, 1866.
Governor Wells has appointed George Chadwick Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, vice H. W. Palfrey.

The Episcopal Bishop of Vermont, Alabama and Mississippi have arrived here, and to-morrow they will commence Rev. Dr. J. B. Wilmer as Bishop of Louisiana, in place of Bishop Cook killed near Atlanta during the war. Dr. Wilmer arrived this evening.

THANKSGIVING IN OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 6, 1866.
Governor Cox, of Ohio, has appointed the 29th day of November a day of thanksgiving.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6, 1866.
Anxiety to hear the results of the elections, Washington this evening is a sympathy with the political reform existing in the eleven States now engaged in summing up the results of the elections held during the day. The excitement in our streets is something akin to that of the days of startling announcements in the spring of 1865. Groups of men are to be found wherever a scrap of news is likely to be picked up, and on every side is to be heard the eager inquiry for election returns. The chief interest is centered in the cities of New York and Baltimore, and telegrams received detailing the gains and losses to either party in each Congressional district of New York city attract quite a large assembly of interested listeners.

The Relations Between Secretary Stanton and the President.
We have it on good authority that Secretary Stanton never has been requested to resign, but that he will continue in charge of the War Department. The report that he and the President have had a misunderstanding in relation to the new appointments in the regular army is totally untrue. The President has fully concurred in Mr. Stanton's action in regard to them.

The President to Recommend to Congress an Amendment to the Constitution.
It is intimated here upon good authority that the President will in his forthcoming message to Congress lay before that body an amendment to the constitution similar to the one passed at the last session of Congress, with a few modifications.

Probable Removal of Commissioner Rollins.
The West requires the removal of Commissioner Rollins. The President has declared that a removal will occur, but he leaves the selection of a successor to Mr. Rollins in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury. The Secretary has already declared his preference, in case of a change, for William Spooner, of Ohio.

Important Notice from the Paymaster General.
The Paymaster General yesterday issued the following important notice to government depositaries:—

All restrictions heretofore directed by this office as to the payment of checks or drafts drawn by paymasters in settlement of bounty and other dues of discharged military claimants are hereby revoked. In the future will consider such checks as subject to no special conditions not prescribed by law. Powers of attorney, given by authority to agents to receive and collect checks, shall be submitted to the Paymaster General for his order in the case. This office will no longer take cognizance of checks after their delivery to the authorized parties. The payer alone must be responsible for their payment, under such conditions as the laws, the regulations of the Treasury Department and business usages impose.

The Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad.

The Secretary of the Interior has received from the President of the Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad Company an affidavit showing the completion of the second section of twenty miles of said road. The government commissioners will, probably, within a few days, proceed to the line of the road to examine the section.

The Headquarters of the Department of the Tennessee.

Major General Thomas, commanding the Department of the Tennessee, issued an order on the 1st inst., announcing that, in accordance with orders from the War Department, the headquarters of the Department of the Tennessee would be transferred from Nashville, Tennessee, to Louisville, Kentucky, on the 6th.